THE

CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4281. 號一廿月三年七十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1877. 日七初月二年丑丁 PRICE, $24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL*.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.* GEORGE STREET, 30, *Cornhill.* GORDON & GOTCH, *Ludgate Circus*, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, *Old Jewry*, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street.*

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, *Nassau Street.*

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney.*

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco.*

CHINA:—*Swatow*, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, *Amoy*, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. *Foochow*, HEDGE & Co. *Shanghai*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. *Manila*, C. HEINSIEN & Co. *Macao*, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,...5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,..... 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOFFIUS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

AD. ANDRE, Esq. | Hon. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. | A. McIVER, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. | ED. TOBIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager.

Shanghai, . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 per cent. ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 5 per cent. ,, ,,

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, *Queen's Road East.*
Hongkong, March 21, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 31st of July, 1876.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, March 16, 1877. ap16

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and until further notice, Mr ADAM LIND will take Charge of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port.

By Order of the Managing Directors,
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 15, 1877. mc22

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyds Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, March 17, 1877. ac18

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIESS has been authorised to sign for us by Procuration.

We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCISCO M. GONSALVES is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, March 15, 1877. mc22

Notices of Firms.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,
W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 23rd March, 1877, at Noon,—

An Invoice Counting House Stationery, comprising: Cream and Blue Laid Post and Note Paper, Blue Laid Foolscap, Blotting Paper, Blank Account Books, Steel Pens, Pencils, Inkstands, Rulers, Paint Boxes, &c.

Cash Boxes, Trays, Watch Glasses, Wall Paper, Felt Hats, Silk Umbrellas, Towels.

Also,

Iron Chests.
20 boxes California Apples.
3 ,, ,, Pears.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 20, 1877. mc23

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 29th March, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

ON THE SPOT

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Sale),

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House and Out-houses built thereon, known as "Carlton House." Annual Crown Rent, $131.40.

And,

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial Brick Godown built thereon.

Also,

That Piece or Unbuilt Levelled GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, $185.08, for Inland Lot No. 768.

TERMS:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 13, 1877. mc29

Intimations.

ERNEST WASSELL & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as PHOTOGRAPHER at the Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets, at the Building lately occupied by the HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC Co., under the above Style.

ERNEST WASSELL.

Hongkong, March 8, 1877. ap1

POA LOK THEATRE.

A COMPANY of CHINESE ACTORS will Perform at the above Theatre, Commencing TO-NIGHT until WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant (inclusive.) A DRAGON will appear Every Night, and there will also be a great exhibition of Athletic Feats.

Admission!

FIRST CLASS,.....50 CENTS.

Hongkong, March 17, 1877. mc22

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s

CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well-known in England, the Colonies, and India.
The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries,
and are amongst the largest shippers
from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****,
in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENO'S

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for *China* and *Japan*, for JOSEPH STARKEY, LONDON, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER LACES, Embroidery, &c., and Military and Naval Appointments of every Description.

A Stock of these Goods will be kept on hand, for the Regiments stationed here, as well as for the ENGLISH and AMERICAN NAVIES.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the AGENTS or OWNERS of the American Barque *"GARIBALDI,"* will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, *Leadenhall Street,*
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.
20, *Old Broad Street,*
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL,.....£1,000,000 STERLING.
RESERVE FUND,....£ 340,000 ,,

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877. au17

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situate between the latter and Duke Street; and its cost is not to exceed $30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of $400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE,
Municipal Secretary.

Penang,
Municipal Office,
The 21st September, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMENCING on FRIDAY Next, the 16th Instant, the Steamer *POWAN* will Run as a Night Boat between HONGKONG and CANTON, leaving HONGKONG on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5.30 p.m., and CANTON on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 5.00 p.m.

By Order,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from HONGKONG for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in APRIL.

Hongkong, March 12, 1877.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr AHYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. ap19

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 4, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED EX S. S. *"Hesperia,"*

H. PIPER & Co.'s Celebrated CHAMPAGNE; CARTE BLANCHE, CARTE BLANCHE SEC and CARTE DOREE in Qts. and Pints.

—*Also*—

The well known OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDY in Cases of 12 qt. Bottles and a Small Lot of MEDOC CLARET in qt. Bottles.

Apply to L. L. BUSH.

Hongkong, March 7, 1877.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th, We shall offer the Remainder of Our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price $1.50 and $2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.

WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, Marked very Cheap.

LADIES', BOYS' and GIRLS' FELT HATS, at Half Price.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.

100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.

Several thousand Yards of VARIOUS REMNANTS. Comprising: FLANNELS, CALICOS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFF GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate Sale.

In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary, and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 28th.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE, AT CANTON.

A STEAM COTTON MILL, well adapted for Working Native COTTON, either NINGPO or TIENTSIN. Capable of Making 3 piculs of Yarn in 12 hours, consisting of:—

Steam Engine and Boiler 15 Horse Power Nominal, 1,280 Spindles, 12 Carding and 2 Drawing Machines, 1 Speeder 18 Spindles, 1 Stretcher 60 Spindles, 1 Lap Machine, 1 Cotton Gin, Bobbins, &c., with Shafting and Belting Complete.

For Further Particulars and Terms of Sale, apply to.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I., A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN ETEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship
"RADNORSHIRE,"
expected on or about the 23rd Instant, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
H. KLÆR & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"MENZALEH,"
Comdt. PASQUALINI, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"DJEMNAH,"
Comdt. CHAMPENOIS, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Ship
"MYSTIC BELLE,"
PLUMER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Ship
"McNEAR,"
W. TAYLOR, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 12 years 3/3 L. 1 1 Danish Bark
"KORSÖR,"
L. C. GROVE, Master, will load here, and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The British Ship
"ANGLO SAXON,"
C. HARRINGTON, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, March 9, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship *ALASKA*, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at the Company's Special Godown, where delivery may be obtained on Monday, the 19th Instant.

Goods not delivered by the 20th Instant will lie at owner's risk.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, March 17, 1877. mc23

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

LOUDOUN CASTLE,

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr A. McG. HEATON, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 26th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mc26

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Ex *Tigre*, March 5th, 1877.
U. S. S. *Achuelot*, . . . 2cases Instruments.
Ex *Pei-Ho*, March 7th, 1877.
Cowles, ... 2 cases Effects.
B'on Overbeck, F No. 13, 1 case Effects.

Hongkong, March 15, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *PEI-HO.*

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *"Indus,"* from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from the time of landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 5 o'clock p.m. THIS DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 15th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 9, 1877.

Intimations.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

Star of China, British ship, Captain E. B. Blaker.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Alden Besse, American barque, Captain S. Noyes.—Rozario & Co.

Formosa, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. G. Schweer.—Melchers & Co.

Wandering Minstrel, British barque, Captain Wm. Sivewright.—Siemssen & Co.

Mystic Belle, American ship, Captain David Plumer.—Siemssen & Co.

Orange Grove, British barque, Captain A. Longmuir.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

Rosina, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Panola, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. H. W. Lunb.—Landstein & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 21, *Alice Mary*, British barque, 363, Charles Rogers, Sydney (N.S.W.) Jan. 28, Coal.—Order.

March 21, *Montgomeryshire*, British str., 1146, J. Sturrock, Saigon March 16, Rice.—H. Kize & Co.

March 21, *Jeddah*, British steamer, 994, Joseph L. Clark, Saigon March 16, Rice.—Gee Cheong Hong.

March 21, *Viking*, British steamer, 1685, Castle, London Feb. 2, via ports of call, and Singapore March 15, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

March 21, *Lankow*, British steamer, 3232, Symington, Sydney (N.S.W.) Feb. 28, Coal and General.—Siemssen & Co.

March 21, *Taiwan*, British steamer, 408, Young, Foochow March 18, Amoy 19, and Swatow 20, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 21, *Yesso*, for Coast Ports.
21, *Edward James*, for Portland (Oregon).
21, *Onward*, for Chefoo.
21, *Irazu*, for Tientsin.
21, H.M.S. *Swinger*, for a cruise.

CLEARED.

Helene, for Keelung.
Sumatra, for San Francisco.
Signal, for Iloilo.
Bita Cassi, for Bangkok.
Hongkong, for Chefoo.
Sarah Nicholson, for Manila.
E. van Beaulieu, for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Viking*, from London, for Hongkong, Mr Lloyd and Miss Drake, and 118 Chinese from Straits. For Yokohama, Mr Stevens.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Hankow*, from Sydney (N.S.W.), Miss Carnie, and 80 Chinese.

Per *Taiwan*, from Coast Ports, Messrs Mooney and J. Dawson, and 463 Chinese.

Per *Montgomeryshire*, from Saigon, 12 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yesso*, for Swatow, Messrs Dirks and Boosey; for Amoy, Mr and Mrs Abendroth and Mr Isuah Dheethong; for Foochow, Rev. and Mrs Whitney, for Coast Ports, 200 Chinese.

Per *Edward James*, for Portland (Oregon), 202 Chinese.

Per *Onward*, for Chefoo, 3 Chinese.

Per *Irazu*, for Tientsin, 1 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Bua Caao*, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque *Alice Mary* reports: Baffling winds and squally weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Montgomeryshire* reports: First part fine weather and fresh monsoon, latter part thick fogs; steaming dead slow for ten hours.

The British steamer *Jeddah* reports: Left Saigon 16th inst. at 5.30 p.m., experienced strong easterly winds to Cape Varela; thence to 20 N. moderate S.E. winds and fine weather, and thence to port light variable winds and thick foggy weather.

The British steamer *Viking* reports: Strong N.E. winds and fine weather from Singapore to arrival.

The British steamer *Hankow* reports: Left Sydney Wednesday, 28th February, came by passage North of New Guinea and passed Balintang Channel North of Luzon Monday morning 19th inst. Had fine weather during the passage.

The British steamer *Taiwan* reports: Light winds and fine first and middle parts, and calms and foggy the latter part. In Foochow.—Steamers *Europe* and *Han Kwang*. Passed H. M. S. *Sheldrake* and S. S. *Douglas* in River Min, and H. M. S. *Nassau* under Hai Head on the 18th. In Amoy.—H.M.S. *Midge* and *Lily*, and S. S. *Hoihung*. In Swatow.—Strs. *State of Louisiana* and *Norna*. Passed *Yesso* off Ninepins bound North on the 21st.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE, E. AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.—
Per *NORMANBY*, at 1.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 22nd inst., instead of as previously notified.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *DANUBE*, at 3 p.m., on Friday, the 23rd inst.

For KIUNGCHOW.—
Per H.I.C.M.S. *SUN-KEE*, postponed till further notice.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *ANADYR* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *vid Marseilles*; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Paid to Galle only*; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Malls, &c.:—

Wednesday, 21st Inst.—
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 22nd Inst.—
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) *except those to and through Australia*, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
to
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

Hongkong, March 8, 1877. mc22

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *KASHGAR* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 29th Instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Malls, &c.:—

Wednesday, 28th Instant.—
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 29th Instant.—
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage till
to
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only addressed to the United Kingdom *Via Brindisi* or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till
to
11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, March 16, 1877. mc29

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *BELGIC* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—

1 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.
2.30 P.M. Correspondence *for Japan or the United States only* may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until
2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

General Post Office,

Hongkong, March 20, 1877. ap8

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, March 23:—

Claims against the *Sir Harry Parkes* must be sent in to the Agents before Noon.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SUNDAY, March 25:—

Daylight.—*Taiwan* leaves for Coast Ports.

MONDAY, March 26:—

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

Goods per *Loudoun Castle* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, March 29:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Sale of Ground, at Queen's Road East.

TUESDAY, April 3:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, April 14:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

☞ *The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.*

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1877.

THE authorities in the Straits have been very busy lately concocting legislation in regard to the Chinese. Two bills, one to make provision for the protection of Chinese immigrants and the other to amend the law relating to crimping, have passed the second reading, and a motion has also been brought before the Council that "before proceeding further with the bill for the protection of Chinese emigrants it is expedient that a measure be introduced by the Government for the suppression of the Chinese Secret Societies," but after a lengthy discussion this proposal was withdrawn. We purpose confining our attention to-day to the bill for the protection of Chinese immigrants. This measure embodies the recommendations of the Commission who sat last year to enquire into the condition of Chinese labourers in the Colony, and is altogether a very important piece of legislation. It provides for Protectors of Chinese Immigrants; depôts for immigrants; written engagements for their labour; fees on immigrants (not migrants) and contracts of service, and the licensing of coolie brokers. We understand it is intended to appoint Protectors of Chinese both at Singapore and Penang, and possibly later on in Malacca. These Protectors are to be gentlemen conversant with the Chinese dialects, and are to be assisted by respectable Chinamen belonging to the different nationalities which resort to the Straits. Depôts are to be established for the reception of immigrants on arrival and emigrants on departure under engagement, and each immigrant or emigrant is to pass before the Protector, and, if detained, is to be detained only in the depôt. The need for this on arrival was not so strong, in the opinion of the Commission, as on departure, so far as the prevention of abuses was concerned, but they attached great importance to bringing the newly-arrived immigrant at once into direct contract with a European speaking his language, and that he should from the first understand that there was an officer of Government whose special duty it was "to protect him and be his friend." Written engagements made before the Protector for service in or emigration from the Settlements are to be legalised, and the infraction of them made penal. The expense is to be met by a fee of one dollar charged on every immigrant who has not paid his passage, and on every emigrant leaving under advance of engagement. This fee is to cover three days' subsistence in the depôt. A fee of fifty cents is to be charged on every immigrant who has paid his passage. The super-cargo is to be responsible for the fees. Coolie brokers are to be licensed as well as their recruiting agents; no bad characters are to receive a license, and a heavy penalty is to be imposed on persons acting without a license or employing unlicensed recruiters.

It seems to be pretty clear that immigration into and emigration from the Straits is at present subject to a great many anomalies and abuses, and that some reforms are needed in the matter. The Colonial Secretary, in moving the first reading of the bill, said he had it on very high authority that it was no uncommon thing for Chinese to be kidnapped from the Straits to Deli; then kidnapped at Deli and taken back to Penang to be sold over again. Gangs of coolies were sometimes sold in the Straits three or four times over by unscrupulous Chinese, and kidnapping had come to such a pitch that legislation was urgently required. The Colonial Secretary illustrated the present anomalous state of affairs in other directions by quoting the case of a man who had been recently imported from China, and a copy of whose engagement he held in his hand. His passage money was $8, and the man who brought him down passed him on to a Towkay for $24, there being an agreement that the coolie should work for one year and receive $6 at the end of it. Thus the man who brought the coolie down would make a profit of $16 on the transaction, while the coolie would only get $14 for his year's services, namely, $8, paid for his passage money, and the $6 paid to him at the end of the year. The Colonial Secretary also quoted the following statement of a Chinese schoolmaster who had arrived in the Colony a few days previously:—

"I came from Foochow and am a Schoolmaster. I was engaged in teaching, when about the 24th of the 11th Moon, Cheang See and Kuai-leong told me that they could get me plenty of work at Singapore as a clerk, and that wages here were very good. I believed them and was put on board a junk and brought to this place, where I was sold to a shop, Chop Hiap Tye. We came on shore on the 2nd of the 1st Moon. There were 90 men from my district. The strong men were sent to work in saw-yards, but I was sold as a little pig, being weak. This morning I was taken to a boat with many others. I don't know where they were taking us to, but we heard that the place is eleven or twelve days' sail from this, and that we had to work in tin mines. Of course we refused to go to another country, as we understood Singapore to be our destination, and I can't work as a miner."

One avowed object the Government in the Straits has in passing this bill is to lessen the influence of the Secret Societies. It was pointed out by the Commission that when an immigrant arrives he is landed by his Kay Tow and carried off straight to the place where he is to work. He is never brought into contact with any officer of the Government, unless he commits a crime, and the Commission expressed their belief that "the vast majority of the Chinamen who come to work in the Settlements return to their country not knowing clearly whether there is a Government in them or not." Soon after arrival the immigrant joins a Secret Society, if he is not already a member of one, and if his box is stolen, or his wife runs away, or he gets into any trouble, he goes, not to the officials of the Government, but to the Secretary of his Society, or to some influential countryman. The Government also knows almost as little of the Chinese as they know of it. No doubt, the working of the bill will effect some reforms in this unsatisfactory position of affairs. The Chinese immigrants will be brought into contact with Government officials immediately upon landing; they will be lodged in Government depôts; experience Government interference in any contracts entered into between themselves and their employers, and, lastly, will have to pay Government a fee—a proceeding which above all others is not likely to fail to impress upon John Chinaman the fact that there is a Government in the Straits. Our Singapore daily contemporary urges as one objection to the bill that it will increase the Government establishments. This it will undoubtedly do, and it is equally certain that any increase in such establishments should, if at all possible, be avoided. We imagine, however, that the fees proposed to be charged will render the establishment a self-supporting one, which is at least a great point in its favour. Whether or not the method proposed is the best and most economical one for dealing with the evils we are not prepared to say without further consideration, but that the Chinese in the Straits require to be legislated for in some way in regard to immigration matters, and especially in regard to Secret Societies, there can be no manner of doubt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. str. *Khiva*, with the next outward English Mail, left Singapore yesterday morning (20th).

THE steamers *Anhoy* and *Geelong* arrived at Shanghai on the 20th instant.

As there are no cases for trial at the March Criminal Sessions, which stood adjourned until to-morrow, the further attendance of Jurors is not required.

IN the Summary Court to-day Mr Justice Snowden sat for a short time to hear the adjourned case of Chea Afat v. Robert Lowe. The defendant appeared to-day and proved that the plaintiff had absented himself without leave for five days at a time when his services were most needed. There were, however, $4 due to him for wages in January. His Lordship gave judgment for $4 without costs.

A SMALL native boat came to grief this morning about 10 o'clock. She was coming from Shum-shui-pôo, loaded with lime and sand, and when nearing the Hongkong shore, about 250 yards off Pedder's Wharf, she suddenly filled and sank. The Master states that the cause of the disaster was the rotten state of her bottom, and that the water had been coming in through the sand unperceived. The crew 12 in number were all saved by native boats Nos. 78, 2199, and the police boat.

THE *Per Ardua* left Sydney for Shanghai on the 20th Feb. From Newcastle (N.S.W.) the following departures for Hongkong are reported:—Feb. 8, *Mary Goodall*; 9, *Albert Russell*; 19, *Glengairn* (Fimister); and *Thomas Lord* (Hall).

THE collision case between the barque *Frances Lewey* and the steamer *Leonor* again engaged the attention of the Chief Justice to-day in the shape of an application from Mr Russell (who, instructed by Mr Wotton from the office of Mr Brereton, appeared for the *Leonor*), for a decree limiting the liability of the owners of the *Leonor* to the Statutable sum under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1863. Mr Handley, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the *Frances Lewey*, and consented to a decree, but claimed interest on amount at the rate of 12 per cent from the date of collision, with costs. Mr Russell argued against the rate of interest and the date from which it should accrue. Finally it was ordered that interest be allowed from the probable time of arrival at destination of the *Frances Lewey* if there had been no collision, at the rate of 8 per cent, and the costs.

THE Admiralty suit of Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co. against the owners of the *Rosina* was again heard to-day before the Chief Justice in Chambers. The Hon. G. Phillippo, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the promovents, the bond-holders. Mr Kingsmill, instructed by Mr Dennys, appeared for the respondents, the owners of the ship, and for the master, an intervening party, in a claim for wages. His Lordship was of opinion that Mr Kingsmill had no sufficient authority from the owners to appear for them, the master, who instructed the solicitor, being no longer their agent. He would therefore treat the case as an undefended one, unless some communication could be had with the owners to obtain their authority to appear. Mr Bailey, the U. S. Consul, was in Court, and his Lordship suggested that he might send a telegram to the owners on the subject, but Mr Bailey replied that he could only do so through the Secretary of State; he would, however, see what could be done. His Lordship finally adjourned the case *sine die*, with leave to either party to bring it on at any time.

HEDGE & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 17th March, 1877:—

Arrivals During the Week.—Mar. 10 Yesso, from Hongkong; 16, Taiwan, from Hongkong; 16, Europe, from Shanghai; 16, Han Kwang, from Shanghai.

Departures During the Week.—Mar. 12 Sheldrake, for Hai Tan Straits; 14, Yesso, for Hongkong; 15, E. C. Mutch, for Takao.

Shipping in Port.—Taiwan, Europe, Han Kwang.

Police Intelligence.

(*Both Magistrates Sitting.*)

March 21, 1877.

LARCENY.

Chang Asun, a coolie, was charged with stealing two bottles of peppermint from the Military Hospital Stores. E. C. Coleman stated that he was a member of the Army Hospital Corps and was in charge of the stores. The defendant was a substitute coolie for the regular one, who had left on leave. Last Saturday stocks in the store were taken; it was found that everything was correct. On Monday morning the regular coolie came back, and on his dusting the shelves and bottles, he discovered that two bottles peppermint were missing. He at once reported to the complainant, who on examining the ledger discovered that the two bottles were stolen. Nobody had access to the place except the complainant, the defendant and Lieut. Thompson. The defendant, who denied that he stole them, or that he saw them stolen, was sent to one month's hard labour.

NICKS CAUGHT.

Wong Asye and three others were brought up for stealing some silk handkerchiefs and several umbrellas from a pedlar's shop in Hollywood Road. Acting Inspector Lindsay stated, that he was walking in Queen's Road in company with P. C. No. 199, when he observed the four defendants walking awkwardly. He then directed P. C. 199 to watch them. They were seen to go into a tailor's shop in Fragrant Street, ground floor. The Inspector and the policeman followed them there. He saw the 3rd defendant take some silk handkerchiefs from his sleeve, the 2nd some umbrellas and the 1st some silk handkerchiefs. He then took them into custody and searched the house. A box was found, which was claimed by the 4th defendant as his property. When the box was opened, it was discovered to contain two new brass basins, one large brass ladle, one packet of crude Malwa opium, two bottles of scent and one pair of new European shoes; and on the person of the 4th defendant there was one new buck's horn handled knife.—Sheik Abboo, a shopman employed in a pedlar's shop kept by Mahomed Afab, stated that yesterday the defendants and two others came to the shop on pretence of buying things. The 3rd defendant wanted to buy blankets, the 2nd umbrellas, the 1st handkerchiefs, the 4th some black cloth. He attended on them all and shewed them the things, but neither of them bought any article. When they had gone, it was discovered that four umbrellas and fourteen Bombay handkerchiefs were missing, and the things in Court were the property of the shop. The defendants were sent to six months' hard labour each.

China.

FOOCHOW.

(*Herald*, March 15.)

In the absence of steam communication with Wenchow, it may interest our readers to learn that the journey from this port can be accomplished by courier in about five days.

A rumour prevails in native circles that Ting Futai will remain in Formosa as permanent Governor of that island; and that the new Viceroy will take over the Futai's duties on the mainland in addition to his own, almost nominal, functions as Viceroy.

The mistake made in regard to the site of the Foreign Settlement at this port has, there is good reason to believe, been repeated at Wenchow. If we are correctly informed, the proposed foreign quarter at the new port will be at least ten miles from the nearest anchorage for large vessels.

We understand that the Provincial Government has arranged for the early despatch to Europe of a number of Chinese pupils. The first batch will leave on the 22nd inst., to be followed by another party on the 8th April. The students will be placed under the superintendence of Mr Giquel who is about to leave for France.

A Formosan correspondent informs us that the arrangements for constructing a line of telegraph between Taiwanfu and Keelung have been completed. We mentioned the matter a short time ago, as a likely result of Ting Futai's visit; and we are now positively assured that the line will become an accomplished fact very shortly.

An occasional correspondent has drawn our attention to the lateral view of a neighbouring mountain familiarly known to foreigners as the "Lovers' Leap" and to the natives as the "Seven Tigers Hill." This conspicuous feature in the landscape is said to bear a striking resemblance to the nasal organ of a leading English statesman; and our correspondent suggests that it should in future bear the distinguished appellation of "Dizzy's Nose."

We hear that a serious effort is being made to obtain a Race Course near the Settlement, but that as usual in such cases a "squeeze price" is demanded by the proprietors of the ground—backed up no doubt by the district gentry. The advantage of having a good course in the immediate vicinity of the Settlement is apparent to everybody; and we therefore hope that the Race Club will succeed in its endeavour to secure the requisite ground.

An accident, fortunately unattended by any more serious consequence than a good ducking, occurred to a foreign resident on Monday last, at Pagoda Anchorage. The gentleman in question was sailing a canoe when a sudden puff of wind capsized the frail craft. Luckily, the gentleman was a good swimmer, and was thus enabled to cling to the keel of the canoe until assistance was rendered by a boat's crew from the S. S. *Yesso*—from the deck of which vessel the accident was witnessed.

On the occasion of the new Viceroy's entry to the City on Sunday last, numerous petitions praying for a remission of taxation were, we understand, presented to His Excellency. The shopkeepers and traders generally have complained for some time past of the heavy lekin imposts levied on nearly every commodity. These taxes are much felt by the poorer inhabitants, who quite fail to see why exceptional contributions should be demanded from them to support Imperial establishments like the Mamoi Arsenal—from which they derive scarcely any direct benefit.

A few days ago the target belonging to the Rifle Club was stolen from the range on the Ravine Road. Although the Club had paid liberally for the use of the ground, and the proprietor thereof was quite satisfied with his new tenants, a section of the inhabitants—having no pecuniary interest in the matter—objected to foreigners shooting over the land, and it is supposed that the target was stolen at the instigation of this anti-foreign party. It is almost unnecessary to add that the majority of the Rifle Club utterly despair of obtaining either the restitution of the stolen property or any compensation for its loss. According to Chinese custom the people of the district are held responsible, and would under ordinary circumstances be obliged to make good the loss; but the fact of foreigners having any interest in the matter is, we think, the strongest argument against the enforcement of the law.

H. E. Ho King, the newly-appointed Viceroy of this province, arrived on Sunday last from the north, and assumed the seals of office this morning. His Excellency is a native of Kwang Tung, and a member of the Hanlin College. His promotion in the Chinese Civil Service has been unusually rapid. In 1865 he was merely a Taotai, but in 1867 was raised to the rank of Nie-tai, or provincial judge; and in the following year he was made Fantai, or provincial treasurer of Hupeh. In 1870 His Excellency became Futai or Governor of Kiang-su; and later on he held the acting appointment of Governor-General of the two Kiang (Nanking.) In 1873, owing to the death of his mother, he was compelled to go into mourning for three years; on emerging from which, he proceeded to Peking, where he received his present high appointment.

Apropos of the fire on the 3rd instant, we have heard rather a good story, which we are tempted to relate for the edification of our readers. It appears that on the evening immediately preceding the fire a young girl died in one of the houses subsequently destroyed. When the first alarm of fire was raised, the parents of the deceased girl were at a loss to know what to do with the body of their daughter, and it occurred to them that it might be safely put away in a large box that stood in a corner of their dwelling. This was accordingly done; but, unfortunately, in the prevailing confusion, a gang of thieves broke into the house and carried off the box, which they doubtless imagined contained valuable plunder. This strange loot was carefully conveyed across the river to a place at the rear of Messrs Sassoon & Co.'s hong, where the thieves getting tired and impatient, proceeded to examine their supposed booty. As may be guessed, there was a lively scramble for the contents; while their feelings on discovering the corpse can be better imagined than described. The box was hastily thrown on a rubbish heap, and the rascals, it is quite unnecessary to add, beat a hasty retreat. "All's well that ends well." The parents were promptly communicated with by the head man of the district, and were thus enabled to give the stolen property a decent burial.

SHANGHAI.

Yesterday afternoon (March 14) at the Mixed Court, before the Chinese Magistrate Chên and Dr. Yates, Ping-tsoh-tsen, a Chinese coal broker, was charged with conspiring with and assisting other people to defraud the Shanghai Gas Company of the value of a quantity of coal.—Mr Wainewright appeared for the prosecution, and Mr H. Brougham Miller for the accused.—After hearing the evidence of Mr G. J. Yeo, engineer and manager of the gas works, who, from the books, proved that during his absence in England coal had been delivered short of weight to the value, on one dealer's account alone, of Tls. 722.75; that the Company had been charged full weight for the same, and had been therefore defrauded to that amount; it transpired, by the admission of the native coal merchant himself, trading under the hong name of Yuen-hang, that he had superintended the delivery of several quantities of coal sold by him, through the broker, to the Gas Company at their works.—In all these instances short weight was delivered. One order of 163 tons was 36 tons deficient; one of 93 tons was 20 tons 15 hundred-weight short, and all the others more or less in proportion.—Two foreigners in the employ of the Company, named Holmes and Belbin, were also stated to be implicated in these transactions, and they have been discharged from the Company's employ. The Magistrate ordered the coal merchant into custody for further examination, and admitted the broker to bail on his giving good security.—*N. C. D. News.*

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

Mr. Charles Mathews in Belgravia.

(*World.*)

The hour is 2 p.m., the scene Belgravia. Wrapped in a flannel dressing-gown, made gorgeous by cascades of azure velvet, his head covered with an embroidered smoking-cap, his blue eyes sparkling with all their old vivacity, the veteran comedian proceeds: 'This talk of the degeneracy of the drama is all humbug. It is an old story, and is about as true as most old stories. I am tired of hearing of the model casts of times gone by. I recollect them well enough, and very good they were; but things are done quite as well now. Since I returned home I have seen two plays, *Peril* and *New Man and Old Acres*. Now, without going into the merits of these productions, I will venture to say that at no time within my experience could they have been better acted or better put upon the stage.' A little startled at this optimist view of the British drama, we complain that the Robertsonian plays, for instance, might rather be designated entertainments than comedies. 'You literary critics will have your theories, of course; but don't you think you are trying to make something out of the drama quite foreign to its mission? You insist on line and rule and form, just as your grandfathers insisted on five acts, as their ancestors worried themselves about the unities. The object of the theatre appears to be mistaken. Its function is to amuse, not to teach; people go to the play for amusement, not for instruction. They want to be entertained; to be lifted out of themselves, to laugh at the blunders or cry over the trials of others; to get rid, in short, of their own particular misery. Why do the critics insist on something at variance with the spirit of the time? The drama of any period is its product just as much as its architecture, painting, or music. Another important consideration also overlooked by the critics is that the audience of to-day is not the audience for which Corneille and Racine wrote their masterpieces—is not even the audience of fifty years ago. The audience was composed, until almost recent times, of people who had read little and travelled less, and who, when they went to the theatre, could neither see nor hear too much. The long tirades of the old plays no doubt delighted the people who listened to them; but just look at a modern play-goer when he sees the two chairs placed side by side, and you commence, "Sixteen years have now elapsed"! He is stricken, as it were, with a great sorrow, and bows his head in silent wretchedness.' We insinuate that we regret we are not writing for the stage, as these hints would be invaluable to any person preparing for that gruesome career, rendered intolerable by the exigence of actors and actresses. 'That is what, with one or two honourable exceptions, all of them say,' flashes out our host, quite in earnest this time. 'The instant one suggests the slightest alteration, the cutting of a speech here, the insertion of a few words there, then the dramatic author tucks his play under his arm and proclaims his intention of taking it elsewhere. Douglas Jerrold was a fearful instance of the impracticable author, and so was Sheridan Knowles. The instant one offered to touch anything of Knowles, he would roar, "'Tis the foinest thing in the play!" and he stood to his guns, too, till the piece was produced. The morning after the first performance the marble had turned to wax. "Cut out what ye loike; I'll leave meeself in your hands," was jerked out in despairing tones. It is the regular rule. Ah, if they would only cut as freely the day before as the day after, how much trouble and how many pieces would be saved!' We observe that perhaps if the author followed the plan of the old man and his ass, his fortune might be the same, and that in any case it would be a wise author that knew his own piece after everybody had worked his, her, and its wicked will upon it. The bright prominent eyes twinkle this time with rare enjoyment. 'That is precisely what has happened to many of the most successful pieces of modern times. Without alluding to a certain farce with which my name is associated, I may let out the proverbial cat so far as to tell you that the *London Assurance* may be said to have been completely rewritten on the stage, absolutely on the stage, every line of it. Mr Boucicault was remarkably quick and clever in taking and utilising hints; and as the company was composed of people who knew their business, the hints were frequent. Alteration followed alteration day by day, until the copyist became desperate; but out of all this tinkering arose a play, not only highly successful at the time, but strong enough to keep the stage ever since. The fact is, that the dramatic is distinct from the literary faculty. A literary man is accustomed to think, to reason, to explain, to write essays; and when he has constructed the plot of a play he at once proceeds to dilute it with talk, often brilliant, witty, admirable—everywhere but in a play. He reads his pet bits to his friends in piecemeal fashion, a little at a time; they applaud and their applause is genuine, because they do not hear all he has got to say at one sitting. Nothing misleads an author more than these partial readings of his work. The limbs are fair enough in themselves, but when put together they produce an impracticable monster. I think authors overlook far too frequently that the essence of drama is that the personages should do something, not talk about it—that, to give you an extreme illustration, that would be the best-constructed drama which could be played in dumb-show, and yet tell its story completely. The persons on the scene should do things, not talk, moralise, and explain what is supposed to have been done off the stage. It is before the audience that the action should take place, and the least talk there is the better. Modern audiences want to be amused, and, as they are composed to a great extent of well-informed and travelled persons, decline to listen to talkee-talkee, as they call it. They have enough talk and to spare at the club, at the dinner-table, everywhere, and don't want it at the theatre, where they go to be amused and—to forget.'

At this point Mr. Mathews leads the way to the snuggery in the uppermost story of his Belgravian house, with a view to indulgence in tobacco. His house is the expression of one of his favourite theories—that drawings are lost in portfolios—the mere sarcophagi of art. He holds that it is far more practical to cover the walls with them; to neatly fit and dovetail them together, so as to leave hardly an inch of wall-paper to spare. From top to bottom of the house in Belgrave-road the walls are covered with thousands of drawings, etchings, and engravings. Many of the drawings were made by young Charles Mathews when he went abroad with Lord 'Blesinton' to study the architecture of Italy—a tour made famous by his challenge of Count D'Orsay, who, feeling himself in the wrong, made his *amende* in the largest and most generous manner. Young Mathews came very well out of the affair, and while working diligently at architecture, made his first appearance as an amateur on the mimic stage. To the youth of this day it may appear odd to speak of Charles Mathews as an amateur; but the fact remains that he began to act without the remotest idea of adopting the stage as a profession. There is ample evidence that he studied architecture seriously. Among the hundreds of his drawings are sketches of the amphitheatre at Pola, and others of the less-known monuments of the Roman period. Here and there we light upon pictures by friends, such as the protrait *en blouse* sketched by the late John Lewis, the famous picture of Madame Vestris by Chalon, and the miniature baby-head encircled with sunny curls of Bartolozzi's granddaughter by Cosway. There is another portrait of Madame Vestris in *Grist to the Mill*. Next to this is a curious drawing of little Charles Mathews, *ætat.* four, in a clergyman's robes—a very comical little picture indeed. These pictures, including several of the elder Mathews, form altogether a series called by his son, 'My Journal,' as each of them recalls some particular scene of an industrious and agreeable life. The entrance hall is literally lined with portraits of the owner in every character played by him during the last thirty years, including Sir Charles Coldstream and the Phenomenon in a Smock-frock. Above in the smoking-room are other drawings not less interesting. One of these, a sketch of a villa on the Lake of Como, yet awaits the finishing touches, and as it leans against the wall masks a sketch taken under singular circumstances. It portrays the inner aspect of Lancaster Castle some score of years ago, when Mr. Mathews for one brief term was its compulsory guest.—'That,' he continues, as we light our cigars, 'is evidence of a power I am very proud of—that of abstracting myself from what our American friends call our "surroundings." I am proud of this faculty, for it is not a natural gift, but a genuine accomplishment which can be acquired by any one endowed with sufficient perseverance. Years ago, when I first returned from Italy, my father was in the habit of dining at five o'clock, an early hour now, but common enough then. With his friends, John Murray, Cartwright, and Savory, he would sit up till two o'clock in the morning, and was very unhappy unless I sat up with them. To me, a small diner and very moderate drinker, this was a tremendous penance; and at last I, finding that the conversation went on very well without me, hit upon the device of abstracting myself entirely from the scene, and thinking out points for the "Mathews at Home" entertainments that my father was then giving. By degrees I acquired the art of losing sight entirely of all that was going on, and though of course unable to make notes, mentally rehearsed the novelties I was trying to invent. This habit I have never lost, and attribute to it my reputation for light-heartedness and *insouciance*. In the difficult and wearisome part of my life, when writs and actions rained upon me, I could always at will vanish into the part I was studying. I have studied my work in hackney coaches, in court, and in a lawyer's office; and the instant I reached the stage or the shelter of my own house, could throw off completely the cloud of trouble which hung over me. I dismissed it from my mind without an effort; and in Lancaster Castle, as you see, devoted myself to painting that little picture of its gaunt interior.' As the smoke curls round the thin mobile face, and the flexible mouth adapts itself to every change of thought, as the overhanging eyebrows rise and sink with infinite variety of expression, our host goes on to say: 'Next to the faculty of abstraction I value that of sleep. After a heavy rehearsal and a wearying afternoon of business, trying to stop leaks here and repair damages there, I always snatched even at little as ten minutes' sleep. I always could sleep on demand, and always with the same result. I turned over a new page, and began life again with all that sense of keen enjoyment that I still possess. As a young man I enjoyed the great advantage of spending my time in the pleasantest company. D'Orsay, my momentary foe, was a man who stood alone. He was not a professional wit, but the most delightful of men. He was handsome, accomplished, well read, superbly dressed—a dandy of the first water, but the best-hearted man and kindliest gentleman that ever breathed. The wits too did not, like the later generation, talk to make points, for they had genuine gaiety. Lord Alvanley and George Colman, for instance, never cared to make points; for the gaiety of their temperament carried them away, and carried you away too, for their bright fun was too ethereal to be bottled up for retail. It was not any one particular hit, but a blaze of fireworks—the magic not of matter, but of manner, which constituted their peculiar charm. Perhaps their jokes were not good enough to bear long carriage. Very possibly. But they poured out their fun in pure lightness of heart, and did not wait silently, like a wolverene, to pounce upon you with a savage sneer, and then relapse into nothingness for the rest of the evening. They enjoyed themselves; and communicated their enjoyment to others. It was a peculiar phase of wit, utterly different from that current now; for plenty of good things are said to-day, but of a different kind. Sydney Smith for fun was equal to any of them, but he shone most in a very small circle—the smaller his audience the better he talked; and there was more than mere fun in his jokes. Theodore Hook too was a wonder. You may think his fun tame now when we are overdone with comic matter of all kinds; but you must recollect that the "joke" was a new thing in his time and Tom Hood's. The wit and fun of the older school was, as I have told you, entirely different in character, and when Hood burst upon us with his puns the town rang with them. Hook's fun has been depreciated of late, and perhaps was not of the best kind, but no person who witnessed his improvisations can doubt his genius. It was marvellous. The Italian *improvisatori* are not for an instant to be compared with him. They are humbugs. They recite the dullest trash in a language which affords infinite facility for rhyme, but Hook dashed through the most difficult metres and the most rapid tunes without ever breaking down. The entrance of a person into the room—the most trivial incident, in short—supplied him with a well-turned stanza, full of dash, and never devoid of point. A wonderful man, whose portraits do him no manner of justice.'

Thus Mr Charles Mathews, born in the year 1803, a man who has ever kept well abreast of Time, loving his profession—of it, but not immersed completely in it. Thanks to his education and early associations, his sympathies are wide, and he is separated by a gulf from the actor who is 'all actor,' and knows no world beyond the stage he struts upon. Above all things, Charles Mathews loves bright sparkling society, and, without himself being 'one of these wags who set the table in a roar,' he is the most interesting and delightful of companions. He enjoys fun immensely, even when it is at his own expense, as happened in the case of the farewell dinner given to him at a club in New York. On this memorable occasion the table was, after American fashion, almost hidden with flowers, allegorical mountains of ice-cream appeared at either end, and there was no lack of speeches; but what particularly struck the guest of the evening was the delicate compliment of engraving all the wine-glasses and decanters with his own monogram. At the conclusion of the banquet he begged that he might be permitted to carry off one of the wine-glasses as a memorial of the refined courtesy of his entertainers, who assured him that he was welcome to as many as he pleased, in fact, to take anything he liked out of the Manhattan Club. The victim of his own quick faculty of appreciation heartily enjoyed the situation, and beams with good humour as he tells the story. But our cigar is out and we must take our departure, for our host is going to enjoy a very special treat to-night—he is going to see a new play.

WHAT THE WORLD SAYS.

(*World, Jan. 31st.*)

It is generally supposed that it is only a Liberal Government which is fond of cheese-paring and petty economies; but it would seem that if *les ministres passent, les chefs de bureau restent*, and that stinginess is still practised in certain Government offices. Last year a judge was sent out as special commissioner to an island in the tropics, whose inhabitants were at loggerheads with their governor (Barbadoes). The judge in question arranged matters to the satisfaction of all concerned, and the legislature of the island voted him an honorarium of a thousand pounds, as a mark of their appreciation of his services. This sum the Colonial Office duly handed over to him on his return to England some months back; and his surprise may be judged of when, a week or two ago, he was requested to refund sufficient to pay for his passage to the island in question. In order to add insult to injury, it was added that Lord Carnarvon would, if requested, make application to the island legislature to vote the sum necessary to recoup the special commissioner the money claimed of him by the Colonial Office. This kind offer was declined in terms which can hardly have been pleasant reading for its proposer.

General Tchernayeff, who was accompanied on his visit to Kischeneff by M. Chludoff, a gentleman known in Russia and Servia as the 'Moscow Millionaire,' was very well received by the Grand Duke Nicholas; and the day after his arrival was devoted to a close inspection of the army. Tchernayeff, to use his own expression—he is a man who does not waste words—found 'things very bad,' and bluntly told the Grand Duke that his was not the kind of army that could hope for success against the Turks in defensive positions. I need not waste my space by detailing what have been the results of an estimate at once so honest and so disparaging.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of his speech at Liverpool, said, 'I come now to the Great Eastern Question;' and many of his audience cheered, possibly shareholders. They were miserably disappointed. It was only the *Question d'Orient* that the Chancellor of the Exchequer touched upon. But there is a Great Eastern Question; and I hear that, as usual the power of the press is to be called in to solve it, in the shape of a new paper representing the railway interest. Mr Bass is said to be the bold projector.

'It is absolutely impossible to witness a rehearsal of one of Sardou's pieces,' says the *Figaro*; and it characteristically proceeds to give a detailed account of a rehearsal of *Dora*. The eminent author, it appears, is disposed to push his right of personal supervision to extremes. He not only directs the positions and gestures of the actors, but makes chalk marks on the boards to show where the very articles of furniture are to stand—and woe to the stage-carpenter if a chair or table be out of its line! Everybody goes in awe of him, the poor leader of the orchestra above all, owing to the author's rooted aversion to the use of the fiddle in *tremolo* to intensify the effect pathetic situations. Sardou is more difficult to deal with when he has the neuralgia; and he always has the neuralgia. When he comes down in his double comforter every one in the company trembles in his shoes. He generally stands in a kind of sentry-box set up on the stage to keep him out of the draughts of the house. Presently a plaintive voice is heard from the sentry-box—'Ambrose, my friend, look at that sofa; its left leg is beyond the mark.' He has no occasion to speak twice. Now they are ready to begin. No! 'Where's the arm-chair? Ah, that man will kill me!' he murmurs, fixing his eye on the unlucky delinquent who has forgotten the piece of furniture in question. It is brought, and put in its place, when suddenly the author darts out of his box. What does he want? 'Is it a *tremolo* movement?' asks the leader of the orchestra, always waiting for his chance. 'No!' thunders Sardou; 'but if they won't arrange the things properly, I suppose I must do it myself.' In his ardour of interest he rehearses the whole piece, represents all the characters, and even the accessories, and is by turns hero, heroine, sofa, table, and chairs. He sits on himself, makes passionate declarations to his own shadow, and perhaps winds up by falling at his own feet. He forgets everything, even his neuralgia; and would forget that the actors want to dine, if they did not take care to remind him of it by gradually slinking off and leaving him to finish the rehearsal on an empty stage.

It was a very ingenious idea of the good butchers of Manchester to buy up all the old cows they could lay hands on, and sell them as American meat. Protection may be dead, but they are the boys to protect themselves.

Mr Chitty, Q.C., of famous ancestral and personal repute in all matters involving recondite legal lore, is a man to be envied. He could not attend the recent inauguration of the new hall opened at Balliol College, Oxford. For why? as the late Canon Kingsley would have said. The learned gentleman was retained, it seems, on the day in question in every case put down for hearing in the Rolls Court, and on the following day in every case but one before that tribunal, as well as in other suits to be argued in the Court of Appeal. Mr Chitty is one of those rare leading counsel at the Chancery bar who never accept briefs in cases where they cannot personally conduct the same.

The Russian, or rather the Russo-Slav, support of Servia in her recent belligerency appears to have been to a great extent of a personal character. After the Servian defeat at Djunis and the establishment of an armistice, Tchernayeff communicated to the Czar his confident willingness to undertake the invasion of Turkey from the side of Servia, with a reinforcement of 20,000 Russian soldiers and a subsidy of five million roubles, the Servian army being of course at his disposal. The Czar responded favourably, till M. Marinovitch, the leader of the Servian peace party, reached St. Petersburg, and cautioned his Majesty against the trustworthiness of Tchernayeff. The Czar accordingly sent General Nikilkin to command in Servia. But Nikilkin was not Tchernayeff, and 'the cause' had not bonds strong enough to hold to it men who had volunteered for service under Tchernayeff; so the Russian brigade in Servia went to pieces, and Nikilkin presently found nothing to command. As for General Noffoseloff, mentioned in Monday's telegrams as appointed to the command of the Russians in Servia, he is a feeble old dotard, of the most utter physical and moral incompetency.

LOOK-OUT MEN.

(*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.*)

A Correspondent addressed us a few days ago on the subject of collisions through the neglect of the men placed on duty to 'look-out," especially on board sailing vessels, and he suggested that they should be specially selected from the quickest-eyed and smartest of the Crew. We have frequently directed attention to this important matter, but we do not see how a Master is to ascertain who among his hands have the clearest eyesight. Collisions result from vessels being allowed to approach each other so closely before being discerned, that they are frequently unavoidable; but this is the consequence, at times, of thick weather, or of ships holding their own until all action is too late to avoid disaster When a Seaman joins a vessel in a drunken state just before sailing, or has not had his natural rest for one or more nights, he is totally unfit to stand on a forecastle or bridge to watch the horizon in order to report approaching ships. Our Correspondent asks—"What safety have you in a look-out who is, on standing at his post, asleep, as I have frequently found them?" The keen air blowing at sea brings on somnolency, and there are men of a naturally drowsy disposition. Instances could be mentioned of men stationed on foretopsailyards on ships of war being found sound asleep with their arms round the tye. The keenest-eyed men are not, therefore, in all cases the most to be depended upon, otherwise such numbers of look-out men would not be reported as missing. They sit or stand where the pitching or rolling of a vessel is apt to throw them overboard. If the peril of death does not prevent a man from being overcome by nature, there can be no positive reliance on the "eyes in the bow." In well-regulated ships the look-out men have to call out at the strike of every bell, and the Officer of the watch visits them at short intervals; but when the Mate is bad sighted, or skulks his duty, or takes shelter from the weather, the watch are likely to follow the example. We must also make allowance for men whose eyes are exposed to a keen and cold wind, and who may not be of strong constitutions. An engine-driver, at a Coroner's inquest, said that the effect of rain and wind upon his vision was such that, after about twenty minutes' battering, he could not distinguish between red and green lights. We must not expect, therefore, if the face of a Sailor is uncovered and he has to bear the brunt of a storm, that his sight will remain perfect. Go up to look-out men on board ships in cold and breezy weather, and water will be observed trickling down their cheeks. We have got iron ships, iron masts and yards, iron rigging, iron cables and engines, but iron men have not yet been invented. We have to take men as we find them, and make the best of the material at command. There are not many men to be met with who can stand on the bridge of a steamer, when she is being forced against the wind in sleety or snowy weather, and retain their vision so unimpaired as to be enabled to keep their eyes fixed on the horizon for half an hour. The best of look-outs is very often of an ineffective character. Greater dependence should be placed on numbers than on solitary individuals. It has been found necessary to protect engine-drivers by giving them a covering; and if steamship collisions are to be lessened the Sailors on watch must be sheltered. When seas are breaking on board a ship, or a blinding sleet is blowing in men's faces, a sharp look-out is an impossibility; and if it is sworn, in Admiralty suits, that men can see in stormy weather as well as in fine, the evidence must be false. Some years ago, in writing on the causes of collision, we gave some instances of colour-blindness. It is an established fact that there are persons who cannot discern and describe colours at a distance; and with others all colours blend. Mr Caldwell, surgeon of the Cunard steamer *Russia*, in an interesting letter in the *Nautical Magazine*, says that the quality of eyesight that was good enough to steer clear of the old sailing packet is by no means adequate to recognise surely and promptly the lights of the modern steamer, where the time for reflection is often limited to seconds; and that more collisions occur through mistaking coloured side lights than almost all causes combined. He attributes this to colour-blindness, blurred vision, and short sight. In the Cunard service this defect has been recognised, and the Surgeons of that fleet are supplied with test-types, plain and coloured, for the detection of similar cases of incapacity amongst the Sailor portion of the Crew. Mr Caldwell thinks it would be a wise precaution if an Officer, before being entrusted with the charge of a watch, should produce a certificate from an oculist as to his eyesight. Whether this should hold good for a voyage or for a term is not stated. A man with indifferent vision, but sleepless, and of hardy constitution, could be better trusted than one with clear eyesight but of drowsy habit. It is rather difficult among a miscellaneous lot of men to obtain all the perfections required. A combination of qualifications seems to be indispensable in some cases. Sobriety, also, has something to do with the question. That collisions occur through the incompetency of look-out men there can be no doubt. When men are working in the loading or discharging of cargo all day, and are placed on the watch at night before their bodies have been recruited by sleep, collisions will happen, and lives continue to be sacrificed. The Cunard ships are noted for their observance of measures that are likely to create safety. The boilers are cleaned out every voyage, the machinery inspected, and the equipments generally looked after. On board such large ships extra hands can be placed on the look-out when nearing soundings, but this precaution cannot be observed by smaller vessels. The two chief sources of collision are—1, negligent or inefficient look-out; 2, continuing vessels' courses till risks are doubled or contact becomes inevitable. To secure good look-out men it should be ascertained whether or not they are affected with colour-blindness or are weak-eyed; and as unhealthy or emaciated Sailors can scarcely be expected to brave the elements, it is a folly to post them where they must become useless. To see a thinly-clad man shivering in the cold when on the look-out is sufficient to predict what may follow; and there are men who go on board vessels totally unprepared to resist inclement weather, for they have no warm clothing or oilskin outer coverings. If the condition of Seamen is taken into consideration, the wonder is that collisions are not more frequent. Men jump, or are helped, on board in a drunken state as a ship is about to leave the docks, and many of them carry all the clothes they possess on their backs. In mail packet lines, where Crews are retained, such scenes are not witnessed, and discipline is kept; but the best-managed ship is often at the mercy of the worst-conducted Crew, and it seems to be next to impossible, in the existing condition of affairs, to bring the latter up to the former's standard.

A VICEREGAL HAREM.

The following extract from a private letter describes the State Reception of the Harem of the Khedive of Egypt, on the occasion of the recent Kurban Bairam, the great Mahomedan feast of the year:—"This morning we went with a friend to the harem reception at Abdeen Palace—a modern, square-built building, with a large central court. In front of it the soldiers were drawn up in line, and in the court were black regiments, besides other soldiers, and a military band. As we came to the entrance-hall some Eastern ladies were leaving the palace. Their flowing drapery was gorgeous in colour and rich with embroidery. Their thin muslin veils, which they seemed merely to hold over their mouths, did not in the least conceal their features, which were delicate. They startled me by the whiteness of their faces and blackness of their eyes and eye-brows. How this effect was produced I could not see, as they passed us so quickly. Coming suddenly into the subdued lights of the vestibule with the glowing radiance of the dresses of so many ladies and attendants, seemed like entering a tent when a flower-show was displayed. We followed our Egyptian friend upstairs—Arab ladies on the stairs and landings everywhere as we passed. Their costumes were always brilliant and rich in the extreme; but we saw nothing purely Oriental except in the dresses of the visitors who were leaving as we arrived. The ladies of the palace wore mostly long flowing dresses, loose in make, and fastened with a sash round the waist. In every case they had a tiny turban of the same colour as the dress, placed on the back of the head like a Parisian bonnet. The hair was almost always gathered up on the top of the head. We passed on till we came to the reception room of the Khedive's chief wife. Before entering we heard an extraordinary noise, which proved to be the singing and playing of six slave girls. They sat in a row, dressed alternately in orange and violet silk. The instruments were, a double pipe held in either hand by the performer, and placed together on the lips (as in Fra Angelico's pictures), a violin, a lute, a sort of zither, and two tambourines. Two of these girls were very merry, and sometimes could scarcely sing for laughing. Their singing and playing sounded like a strange weird chant sung very quickly. The Khedive's chief wife sat upon a sofa, attired in light greenish satin, embroidered with gold and diamonds. She rose to receive us with much friendliness, and made the usual Arab salutation, kissing her hand and touching her forehead. We were then invited to sit down, and coffee and cigarettes were handed round, and we were all expected to drink and smoke. A younger princess, on another sofa, was fair, with light hair, and looked elegant in white satin, ornamented with gold and diamonds. Both dresses were made in the way I have described. It was generally remarked that the jewels were few compared with last year. The mistress of the ceremonies spoke French, as did one of the princesses; otherwise we heard nothing but Arabic. The rooms were furnished in French style, with gilding and looking-glasses everywhere, only the beautiful Eastern carpets showed Oriental taste. There were two or three pictures in one room French, but of no particular merit. They were hung high, as wall decorations. There was no piano, and I did not see anywhere a single book, or any other sign of culture. The ladies struck me as pleasing, gentle, and dignified; only one looked ill and unhappy. But for the most part their faces were insipid, and had none of that look of intelligence which cultivation lends to the dullest English women. They all looked very much alike upon a first view, having generally dark complexions and short noses. We saw no one as handsome as the lady-visitors we met on entering. We stayed about half an hour, and then left. When we re-entered the entrance-hall *sherbet* was handed to us in gold cups, wrapped in an embroidered napkin. After all, to English eyes, the Palace was a gilded prison, and the mixture of Western with old Eastern ways has robbed the harem system of its Oriental charm. Europe has come with its gaudy silks and satins, and angular furniture. It seems hard that it should not come with its education also."

Quotations.

Hongkong, *March.* 21, 1877.

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash....	$585
" New Benares, cash,	547½
" New Malwa, cash,	555
" " credit,	560
Allowance Taels,	16 a 40
" Old Malwa, cash,	580
" credit,	585
Allowance Taels,	16 a 32
CAMPHOR, ...	16.50
QUICKSILVER, ...	62
SALTPETRE, ...	6 a 6.25

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ...	3/9¼
" 30 days' sight, ...	3/10
" 6 months' sight, ...	3/10½
Credits, " "	3/10½
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ..	3/10¼
Bombay, ...	223½
Calcutta, ...	223½
Shanghai, demand, ...	72½
" 30 days', ...	73½
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. *B.*, ...	9 } prem.
Mexicans, ...	2 } nom.
Gold Leaf, ...	26.30
English Sovereigns, ...	5.17
Australian Sovereigns, ...	5.17
Discount, ...	7 a 9

Shares.

Hongkong Bank,	31
H.K. Fire Ins. Co.,	$540
China Fire Ins. Co.,	$150
China Traders' Ins. Co.,	$2,050
Union Ins. Society of Canton,	$620
Chinese Insurance Co.,	$205
North China Ins. Co.,	Tls. 910
Yangtsze Ins. Association,	Tls. 610
H.K. & W. Dock Co.,	40
H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co.,	$8
Shanghai Steam N. Co.,	Tls. 98
Hongkong Hotel Co.,	$50
Chinese Imperial Loan,	£105

Temperature.

Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, *March.* 21, 1877.

Barometer—	9 A.M.... ...	30.150
Do.	1 P.M.... ...	30.098
Do.	4 P.M.... ...	30.050
Thermometer—	9 A.M.... ...	70
Do.	1 P.M.... ...	75
Do.	4 P.M.... ...	72½
Do.	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	69½
Do.	Do. 1 P.M.	72
Do.	Do. 4 P.M.	71½
Do.	Maximum.	75
Do.	Minimum over night	67½

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5, Wega, from Hamburg to Chefoo.

Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.

Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.

Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Dec. 4, Benolutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.

Dec. 17, Carricks, from London to Hongkong.

Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong.

Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.

Dec. 23, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.

Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.

Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.

Dec. 29, Ulysses (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai, (at Singapore, repairing).

Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.

Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Shanghai.

Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong

Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.

Jan. 16, Gryfe, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.

Jan. 31, Radnorshire (str.), from London to China and Japan (left Singapore on 16th March.)

Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Shanghai.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Argentino. Glenartney.
Fleurs Castle.

Sailing Vessels.

Sir Lancelot. Belted Will.
City of Aberdeen. Penrith.
Antwerp. Enid.
Daphne. Osaka.
Commissary. Albert Victor.

At Liverpool.

Antenor (str.) Glaucus (str.)
C. W. Cochrane. A. S. Davis.
Caller Ou. Robert Henderson.
Frederick P. Lichfield.

At Glasgow.

Glenagles (str.)

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against *Fire* to the extent of $45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of *His Majesty King George The First*, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *ANADYR*, Commandant MOREAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 21st March, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 17, 1877. mc22

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

ALSO,

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship *KASHGAR*, Captain BAKER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 29th Instant, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Hongkong, March 16, 1877. mc29

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*BELGIC*," will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, *Agent.*

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. ap3

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, *Proprietor.*

Hongkong, April 26, 1876. ap28

THE *CHINESE MAIL.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE *Chinese Mail.*

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULATE all information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul,

G. BOULQUZE, *Vice-Consul.*

Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or $2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes, Photographs enlarged from C. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England: he is prepared to take Photos. of Buildings and Interiors at the shortest distance.

Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Choong, Honam.

Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong

Amoy.—Chtin Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; *Argus* Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Foong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negociations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and *Peking Gazettes*, to circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 15, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the *Chinese Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at $4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MR CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, *Queen's Road,*

NAUTICAL—INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tf.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. *One Volume.* 8vo. Price, $1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. *Second Edition. One Volume.* 8vo. Price, $1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

PRICE $6.

THE TREATY PORTS OF

China and Japan,

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. *With 29 MAPS and PLANS.*

by

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNYS, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.

HONGKONG: *China Mail* Office.

Price, $6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important SITES and MONUMENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES of STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and Criminal TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

To Let.

TO LET.

With Occupation on 23rd April.

THE House No. 9, Albany Road, at present occupied by ADAM SIENKIEWICE, Esq., Consul for France.

Apply to

R. G. ALFORD, *Surveyor,*
No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, March 17, 1877. mc24

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr PARKER.

House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

Bisnee Villa, Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44 Queen's Road.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES No. 88, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BORNEO COMPANY.

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, March 17, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Prices. Highest Cash.	Lowest Cash.
Butcher Meat.			
Bacon, English,	lb.	450	400
" Ame. Sugar cured	"	300	250
" Foochow,	"	160	140
Beef, sirloin and prime cut,	cy.	160	150
Beef Corned,	catty	150	140
" Roast,	"	150	140
" Soup,	"	90	80
" Steak,	"	150	140
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	60	50
" Tongue, fresh,	each	275	250
" " corned	"	320	300
" Head,	"	600	500
" Heart,	"	150	140
" Feet,	"	50	40
" Kidneys,	"	60	50
" Tail,	"	100	90
" Liver,	catty	80	60
" Tripe (undressed),	catty	50	40
Calves' Head and Feet,	set	500	400
Hams, American,	lb.	300	280
" Chinese,	"	180	170
" English	"	360	340
Mutton Chop,	"	180	170
" Leg,	"	180	170
" Shoulder,	"	130	120
" Liver,	"	130	120
Pigs' Chitlings,	catty	60	50
" Feet,	"	100	90
" Fry,	"	110	100
" Head,	"	90	80
" Heart,	each	60	50
" Kidneys,	"	80	70
" Liver,	lb.	100	80
Pork, Chop,	catty	150	140
" Corned,	"	130	120
" Leg,	"	150	140
" Fat or Lard,	"	110	100
Sheeps' Head, and Feet,	set	340	320
" Heart,	each	50	40
" Kidneys,	"	80	70
Sucking Pigs,	"	1750	1000
Veal,	catty	140	120
Poultry.			
Capons,	catty	200	180
Deer,	each	$2.00	$1.50
Ducks,	catty	110	100
Eggs, Hen	doz.	100	—
" Duck	"	100	—
" Salt	"	120	—
Fowls,	catty	180	160
Geese,	"	120	110
Partridges,	each	350	300
Pheasants, Canton, live,	pair	$2.00	—
" Shanghai, dead	"	800	750
Pigeons,	each	150	130
Quail,	"	100	90
Rabbits,	"	800	500
Snipe,	each	120	110
Teal,	"	220	180
Turkeys, Cock,	catty	600	—
" Hen,	"	400	—
Wild Duck,	each	400	350
Fish.			
Bombay Ducks, new per	hundred	350	300
Bream,	catty	100	90
Carp,	"	80	70
Codfish, Salt,	lb.	150	—
Crabs,	catty	200	120
Cuttle Fish,	"	80	70
Dace,	"	100	90
Eels, Congor	"	60	50
File Fish,	"	70	60
Fresh Fish, Large	"	130	120
" Small	"	90	80
Frogs,	"	222	160
Garoupa,	"	250	140
Herrings,	"	70	60
" smoked	box	$1.00	—
Live Fish,	catty	140	120
Lobsters,	"	80	70
Mackerel,	"	60	50
Mango Fish,	"	160	—
Mullet,	"	70	60
Oysters,	"	140	130
Parrot Fish,	"	130	120
Perch,	"	80	70
Pomfret,	"	110	100
Prawns,	"	120	110
Ray,	"	100	90
Roach,	"	160	—
Rock Fish,	"	130	120
Salmon, Canton,	"	100	70
Salt Fish,	"	120	100
Shark, young	"	70	60
Shrimps,	"	70	60
Skate,	"	60	50
Snapper,	"	120	110
Snipe Fish,	"	90	—
Soles, Fresh	"	120	100
Tench,	"	80	70
Turtles, Small	"	350	320
Vegetables.			
Asparagus,	tin	450	400
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	100	80
Beans, sprout,	"	20	14
" Broad,	"	80	70
" French from Macao,	"	70	50
Beet Root,	each	12	10
Brassica,	catty	12	10
Cabbage, White Canton	"	15	12
" Common,	"	10	8
" Hongkong,	each	70	50
" Macao,	"	70	30
" Turnip, Bohl	each	10	8
" red for pickling	"	80	50
Carrots, Salt	catty	20	—
Carrots, Fresh	"	20	80
Cauliflower,	each	80	30
Celery, Chinese,	catty	20	—
Celery, English,	catty	40	30
Cucumbers,	"	70	—
Chillies, Dried,	"	100	—
" Mixed,	"	80	70
Curry Stuff, English,	"	40	30
Egg Plant,	"	50	40
Garlic, (bulb) dried,	"	40	30
Ginger,	"	30	20
Greens, White	"	10	—
" Winter course	"	20	15
Green, Sprouts	"	15	10
Green Peas, in shell, old	"	60	50
" young	"	40	30
"Horse Radish," S'hai,	"	300	—
Lettuce, Chinese	"	20	—
" English,	head	10	—
Mint,	bunch	15	10
Mushroom, dried,	catty	750	650
Onions, Bombay	"	160	150
" Green	"	20	—
Parsley, Chinese,	"	50	—
" English,	bunch	10	5
Potatoes, Macao,	catty	20	15
" Sweet,	"	12	10
Pumpkins,	"	20	15
Radishes,	doz.	30	20
Scallions,	catty	25	20
Shalots,	"	35	30
Sesamum,	"	120	100
Squash, bottle	"	30	—
Taro (U Tau)	"	20	—
Tomatoes,	"	60	40
Turnips, Salt,	"	20	15
" English	each	15	10
" Chinese	catty	15	10
Water Lily Roots,	"	30	—
Water Cress,	bunch	20	10
Yams,	catty	30	20
Fruits.			
Aleurites,	catty	60	50
Apples, Dried	"	500	400
" Californian,	"	250	150
Bananas, fragrant Punti,	"	40	30
" Common	"	25	20
Chestnuts, new,	"	100	—
Cocoanuts	each	50	40
Currants,	bottle	400	350
"	lb.	200	160
Dates,	bottle	500	400
Figs, Dried,	"	500	400
Ground Nuts,	catty	40	30
Lemons,	"	120	100
Lichees, Dried,	"	200	180
Loong Ngan, Dried,	"	400	200
Loquats,	"	40	—
Mangoes,	each	100	70
Olives, green, Punti,	catty	60	—
Oranges, (Coolie) Chang	"	40	30
" Sweet, Sun-wooy	"	250	160
" (Mand.) coolie	"	40	30
" (Mandarin)	"	120	100
" dark-skinned	"	80	—
Papaw,	"	150	130
Pears, Nanking,	"	160	120
Pears, Chefoo,	"	120	100
Pine-apples, Punti	each	60	50
Plantains, common	catty	30	20
" fragrant	"	40	30
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	250
Pumeloes or Shaddock,	each	80	60
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	750	600
"	lb.	200	150
Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo,	catty	80	70
Sugar Cane,	stick	25	20
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50
Walnuts,	"	110	100
Water Chesnuts, Canton	"	50	40
Miscellaneous.			
Allspice, Chinese	bottle	200	—
" English	"	750	500
Barley,	picul	1600	1500
Bran,	picul	1500	1400
Butter,	lb.	600	500
Candied Orange Peel,	bottle	750	700
" Lemon "	"	750	700
Capers,	"	250	220
Charcoal,	picul	1080	1000
Cheese, American,	lb.	400	350
Cinnamon,	catty	300	250
Citron,	"	160	150
Cloves,	"	700	500
Cocoanut Oil,	bottle	180	150
Coffee,	lb.	230	200
Curry Powder,	bottle	500	250
Firewood,	picul	400	350
Flour,	catty	40	30
Grass,	picul	3000	2750
Isinglass,	pkge.	750	—
Lamp Oil,	catty	90	80
Macaroni,	box	1000	750
Mace,	catty	750	—
Mango Chutney,	bottle	500	300
Mustard,	"	180	160
Nutmegs,	each	10	
Olives,	bottle	250	200
Paddy,	picul	1600	1500
Pearl Barley,	bottle	220	180
Pepper (whole)	catty	270	220
" (ground)	bottle	250	200
Pickles,	"	200	160
Rice,	catty	40	35
Sago,	"	100	80
Salad Oil,	"	250	180
Salt, Coarse	"	—	10
" Fine	"	20	15
Sauces, Lea & Perrins	bottle	350	200
" Others	"	200	180

W. QUINCEY, *Acting Inspector of Markets.*

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